

BOOK REVIEWS

The journal does not review all books sent by the publishers. New books received are listed in the Advertising Section. Prices quoted are those given by the publishers.

SEXUAL REHABILITATION OF THE UROLOGIC CANCER PATIENT

—Edited by Andrew C. von Eschenbach, MD, Department of Urology, and Dorothy B. Rodriguez, RN, MS, Department of Nursing, The University of Texas System Cancer Center, M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, Houston. G. K. Hall Medical Publishers, 70 Lincoln Street, Boston (02111), 1981. 322 pages, \$39.95.

In the field of genitourinary cancer, urologists have certainly struggled. They have generally focused their efforts on early diagnosis, determination of the most effective and most appropriate treatment, and (it is to be hoped) the achievement of a long-range or complete cure—with as little morbidity and mortality as possible. Surgical procedures, radiation therapy, chemotherapy and hormone treatment all have a place, and beneficial combinations of treatment methods are aggressively sought and evaluated.

Discovery of cancer, eradication or suppression of the lesion and preservation of life are surely worthy goals. The authors and contributors to this volume successfully and significantly focus their attention on another vital aspect of the treatment of a patient with a genitourinary cancer—sexuality and its importance to emotional health and self-image. The segments of this book, we are told, were initially presented at a seminar entitled "Sexual Rehabilitation of the Urologic Cancer Patient" on May 4th and 5th, 1979, at the University of Texas System Cancer Center, M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute in Houston, Texas.

There are sections on the physiology of normal male sexual function. The sexual impact of treatment is reviewed for cancer of the testis, penis, urethra, prostate and bladder. Emphasis, though, is placed upon rehabilitation of men made impotent by radical cystectomy or by radical prostatectomy or intensive external radiation therapy for prostatic carcinoma. The possible psychologic impediments of a urinary stoma in both sexes are well discussed. The use of penile prostheses, both inflatable and noninflatable, are well reviewed by Brantley Scott and Roy Finney.

The best part of this book is its approach to human sexuality, and its positive message applies to all of us—physicians, nurses, psychologists, counselors—as well as patients with urologic cancer. Sexuality is a part of one's humanity and personality, and it is much more than simply penile-vaginal intercourse. The sections on sexual counseling are excellent and imaginative. Patients need a frank discussion of the changes to be expected in their sexual function, but the authors point out the many forms of human sexuality and sexual expression and suggest a calm, positive and noncritical method of helping patients to find and express their own sexuality. Certainly trained stomal therapists and sexual therapists are useful members of the team. Their expertise is evident in this volume. Urologic surgeons cannot rely upon these experts entirely but must anticipate and deal with their patients' sexual rehabilitation themselves.

Sexual Rehabilitation of the Urologic Cancer Patient

is a good review of normal and altered sexual function. Every urologic surgeon and urologic nurse would benefit from reading this useful and positive volume.

RICHARD G. MIDDLETON, MD
Professor and Chairman
Division of Urology
University of Utah School of Medicine
Salt Lake City

* * *

RADIOLOGY OF THE PEDIATRIC ELBOW—Armand E. Brodeur, Michael J. Silberstein and E. Richard Graviss. G. K. Hall Medical Publishers, 70 Lincoln Street, Boston (02111), 1981. 234 pages, \$39.95.

This book should prove useful to all involved with the radiographic interpretation of the pediatric elbow, particularly those evaluating trauma. Its greatest value is as an atlas: the second chapter, the heart of the book, contains well-produced radiographs of the elbow from the newborn period through 16 years of age. Each illustration is accompanied by a concise valuable commentary. For example, the authors point out the "sliver" shape of the distal lateral humeral epicondylar growth center and the wide radiolucent interval between this center and the adjacent shaft; the normal position of the capitellar epiphysis in relation to the humerus and the shape of the intervening growth plate on the lateral view; and the bipartite appearance of the olecranon secondary growth center which may be mistaken for a fracture. Important points accompanying the illustrations are repeated when pertinent, which would allow for fast reference in an emergency room setting.

The first chapter, which precedes the atlas section, contains useful information related to the maturation sequence of the six centers of secondary ossification, emphasizing their variability in time of radiographic appearance and detailing the finer morphologic points of progressive maturation. The remaining chapters discuss elbow trauma of both hard and soft tissues, congenital abnormalities around the elbow joint, and hemophilia. Although this information is well covered in other sources, its inclusion in the text is useful as a convenient reference source.

The authors refer to the secondary centers of the medial and lateral distal humeral epicondyles and proximal ulna as epiphyses. Many would prefer the term apophyses for those secondary centers that serve as sites of ligamentous or muscular attachments.

The book is well written, is easy to read and is recommended as a handy reference for radiographic interpretation of trauma and as a source to complement the current atlas on the hand and wrist for evaluation of bone age.

MICHAEL J. PITT, MD
Associate Professor of Radiology
Associate Professor of Surgery (Orthopedics)
University of Arizona College of Medicine
Tucson, Arizona